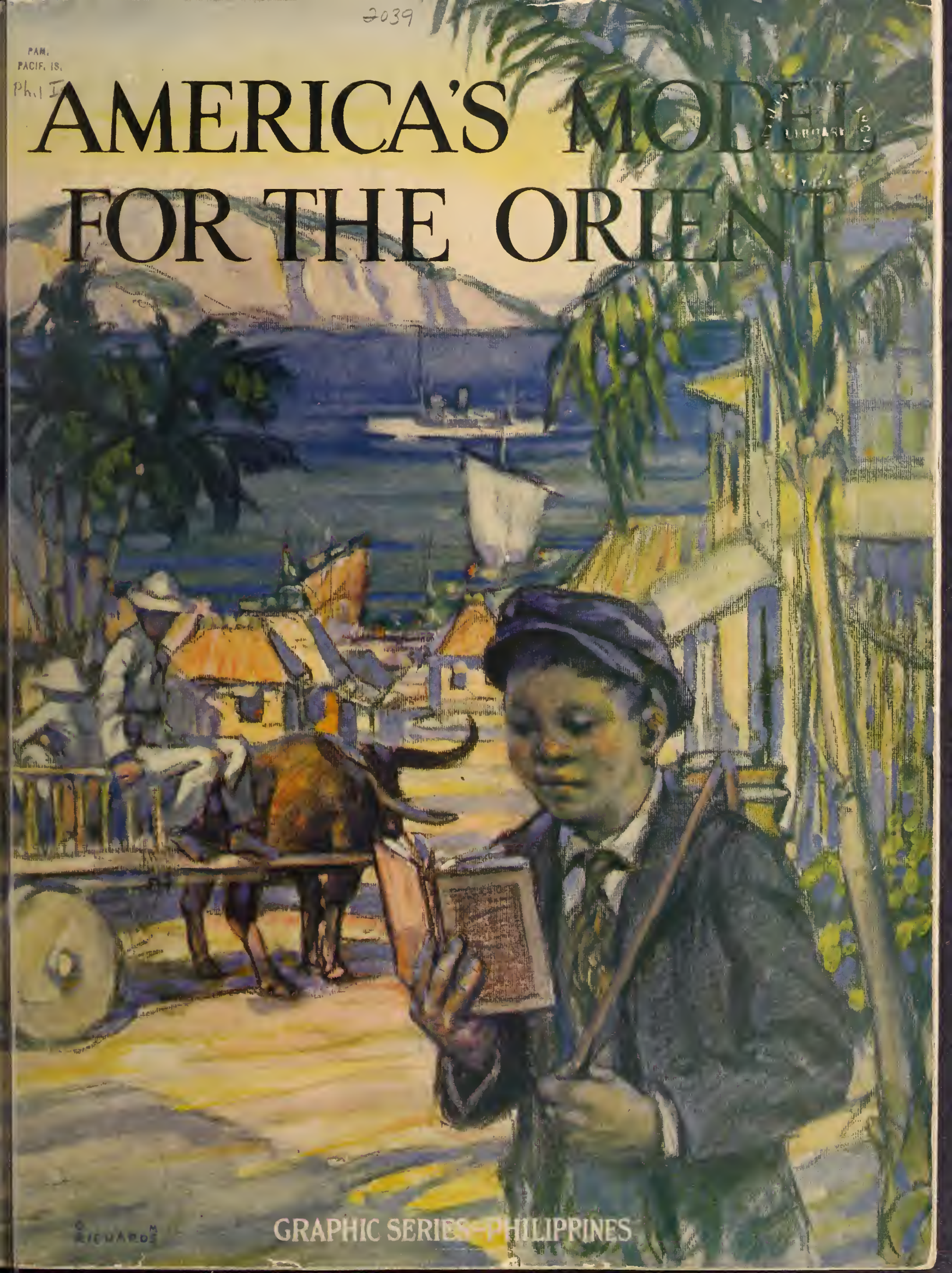


2039

PAM.
PACIF. IS.

Phil II

AMERICA'S MODEL FOR THE ORIENT



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GRAPHIC SERIES - PHILIPPINES



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SOUTH CHINA
SEA

LAOAG

LUZON I.

LINGAYEN

MANILA

TAAL

BAUAN

LIPAN

BATANGAS

PACIFIC
OCEAN

ALBAY

MINDORO I.

MASBATE I.

SAMAR I.

PANAY I.

ILOILA

LEYTE I.

PALAWAN I.

CEBU I.

NEGROS I.

BOHOL I.

SULU SEA

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The only foreign mission field under the American flag. The hub from which the influence of American democratic institutions radiates throughout the Orient.

MINDANAO I.

BASILAN I.

CELEBES
SEA



Before Uncle

TO ANY foster-parent less far-seeing, and broad-minded, and big-fisted than Uncle Sam, the adopted Philippine Islands would have looked like a "hopeless task."



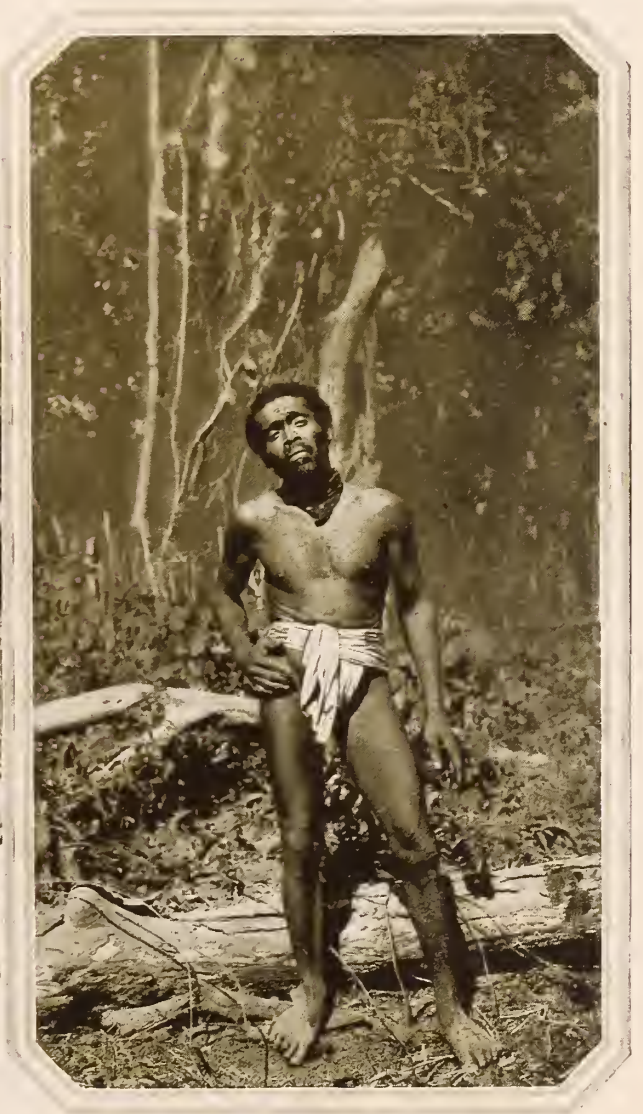
Sam Took Hold

THERE were 8,000,000 people, with various and sundry customs and religions and some thirty-two different dialects. At a murder trial involving seven defendants the complaint was read in four dialects.

Brigandage flourished in the Islands, fostered by insurrection and by lack of administrative organization.

Nine out of ten people could not read or write. There was one teacher to every 4,000 inhabitants. One school to every 12,000.

Sewers and sanitation were unknown quantities. Cholera was like a smouldering fire that burst into flame periodically and sometimes consumed a thousand a day in the city of Manila.



After Uncle



THE Philippine Islands have been called America's experiment in democracy. Nowhere in the world has a civilization program been so successfully carried out.

During *her* regime, Spain sent over priests and tax collectors. America sends experts in administration, engineering and education. The United States believes in the "Philippines for the Filipinos." In other words, show 'em how, then let 'em go to it.



Sam Took Hold

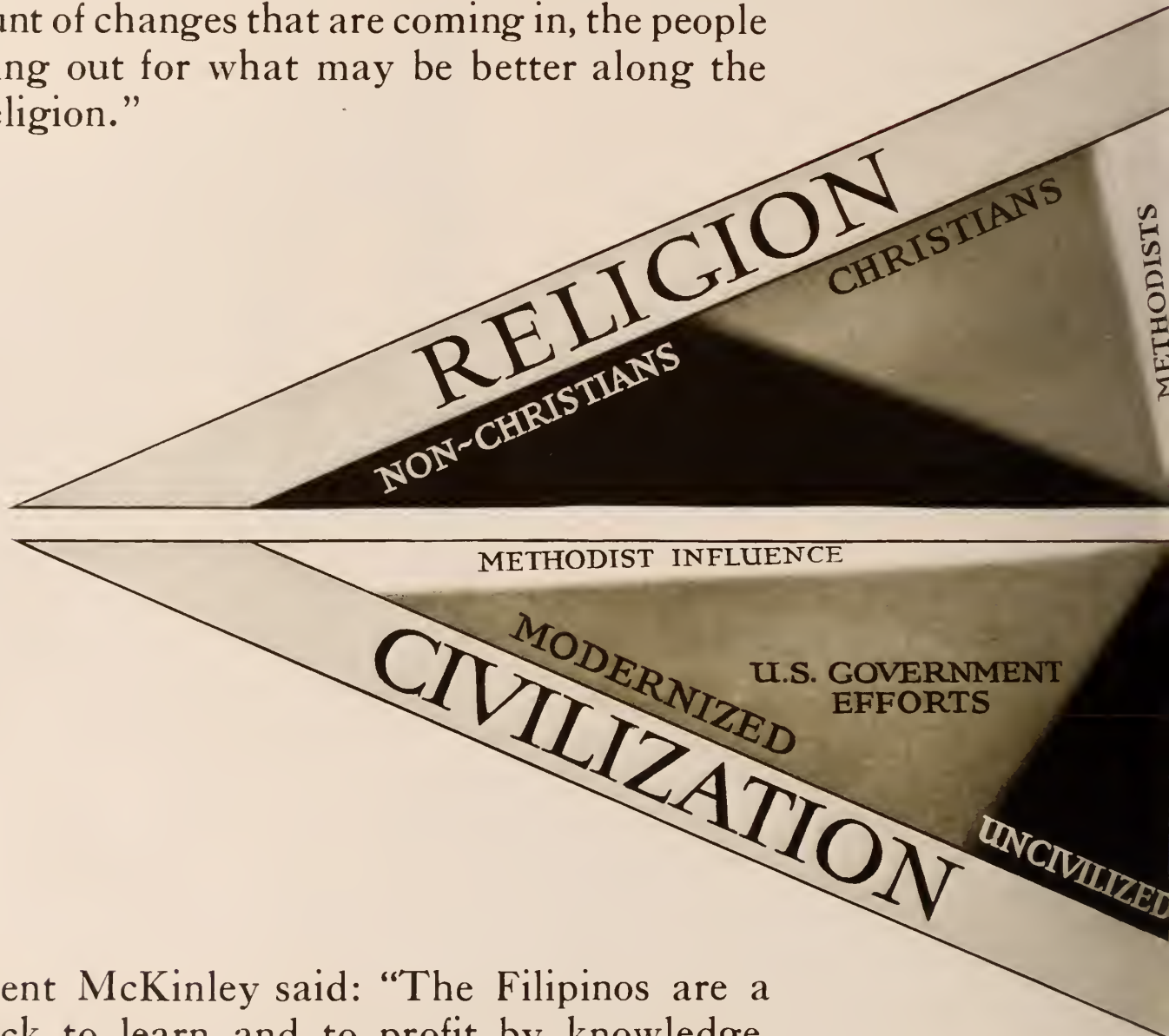
UNCLE SAM'S entrance into the islands was marked by the introduction of Clean-up Day. Experts have encouraged the natives to swat the fly and the mosquito, and have taught the people not to bathe the baby and the carabao in the same pool.

Aguinaldo, the former insurrecto president, is shown here with the Director of Education before a field of prize corn raised by Aguinaldo's son in a school garden contest. Thus has the influence of Uncle Sam revolutionized the revolutionist.



The Philippines

Hon. John Barrett, after a year in Manila, said: "I believe the Philippine Islands perhaps the most interesting and the most fruitful opportunity for missionary work in any part of the world at present. On account of changes that are coming in, the people are looking out for what may be better along the line of religion."

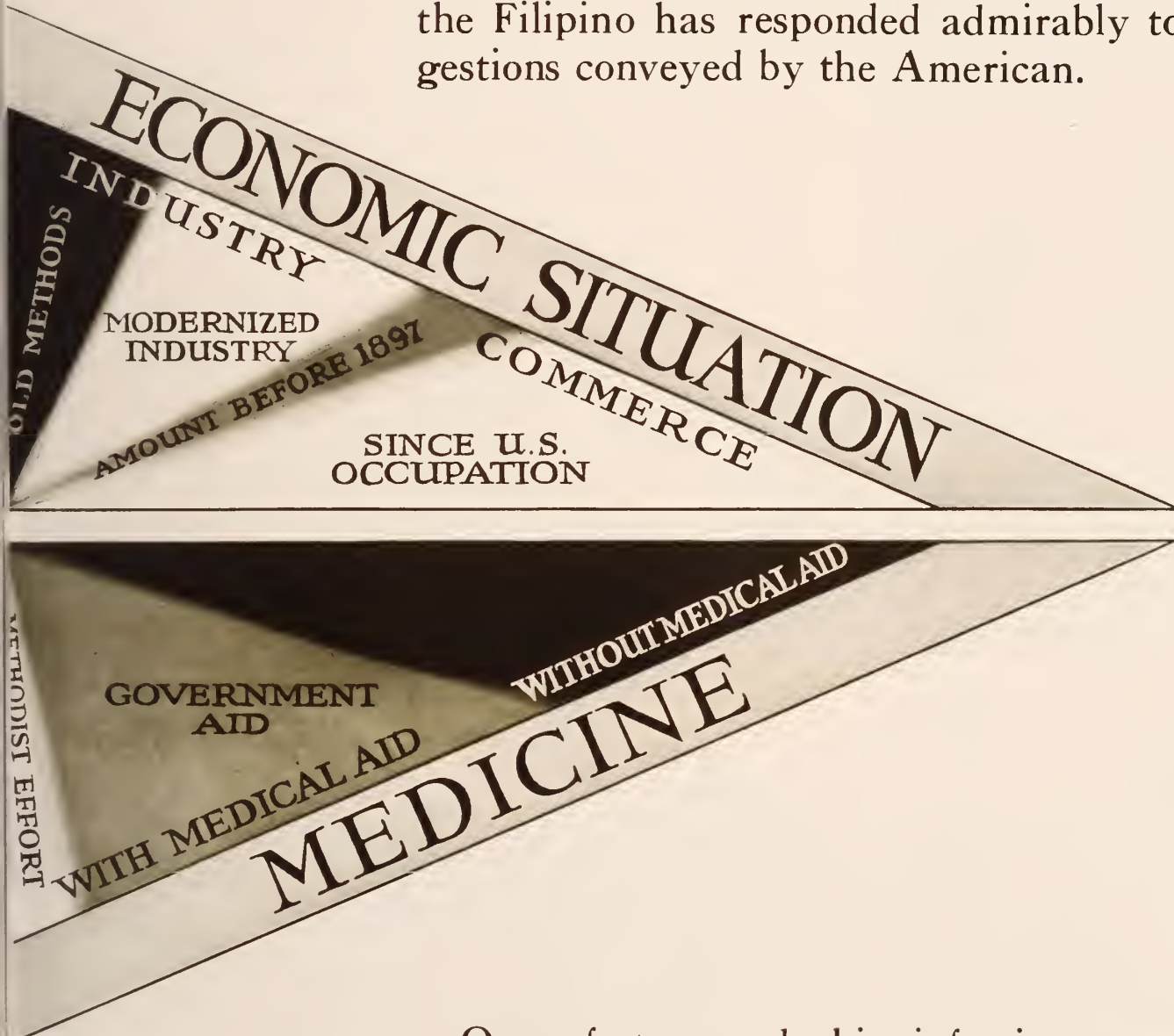


President McKinley said: "The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of these people if our duty towards them be faithfully performed."

on a Chart

The figures of 1916 indicate an export and import trade many times greater than the highest figures under Spain.

In all these matters of commerce and industry the Filipino has responded admirably to the suggestions conveyed by the American.



Open festers and skin infections are common, and the great majority of the people know nothing about their proper treatment.

Our missionaries carry First-Aid kits, but there is no surgeon and no evangelical hospital in our territory, outside of Manila.

Peoples of



THE native of the Islands is either a Negrito—dark-skinned, ignorant, degraded; or an Indonesian—light, tall, strong-limbed, aggressive; or a Malayan—small and brown; or one of the thousands of Filipinos of the cities and towns who have adopted the standards of modern, civilized living.

Unless he has been converted since the American occupation, he is either a Roman Catholic, nominally at least; or a rabid Moham-medan Malay; or he is a barbarous pagan, who in his interior fastness was not affected by the Spanish regime.

Fear of grasping Spanish magistrates, thieving Spanish soldiers and unprincipled Romanist friars for generations stifled all the Filipino's desire to acquire prosperity. But the example of American industry and the encouragement of American leaders have inspired industrial enterprise which belies the Filipino's old reputation for laziness.



the Islands

GAMBLING is common among women as well as men. Athletics and clean recreation are planned by school authorities to combat the influence of the cockpit.

Almost everybody smokes. Family cigars as big as your arm are lit by any member of a household who wants a puff. Children sometimes learn to smoke before they toddle.

For the rest, they are kindly, fond of music, restless, imitative, intelligent, capable of assimilating the lessons of civilization.

And Methodism is responsible for two and a half million of these people.



In Dollars



Loading
Hemp



Old Sugar
Cane Press

And Cents

AS A BUSINESS INVESTMENT the Philippine Islands paid their way almost from the start. And they have hardly begun to realize their own possibilities.

Probably the principal industry is Manila hemp. The Islands sell nine million dollars' worth of hemp a year. But experts estimate that one of the middle-sized islands, if intensively cultivated, could grow twice as much hemp as the whole group of Islands now produce.

The "jogaphy" books tell us all about the Philippine crop of sugar. Every year for the last fifty years sugar has been grown with almost no fertilizer. Which speaks well for the soil of the Islands.

Next come tobacco and rice. And the cocoanut industry, which is capitalized at fifteen million dollars.

On the Islands is a vast area of millions of acres of primeval forest. And the builders import timber! Why? Because the railroads haven't backed flat cars up into the woods yet to bring down the lumber wealth.

A while ago we were tearing our hair for dyes. The Philippines have seventeen varieties of dye woods.

The hat and embroidery industries yield large profits.

The far-away archipelago looks like a paying proposition.

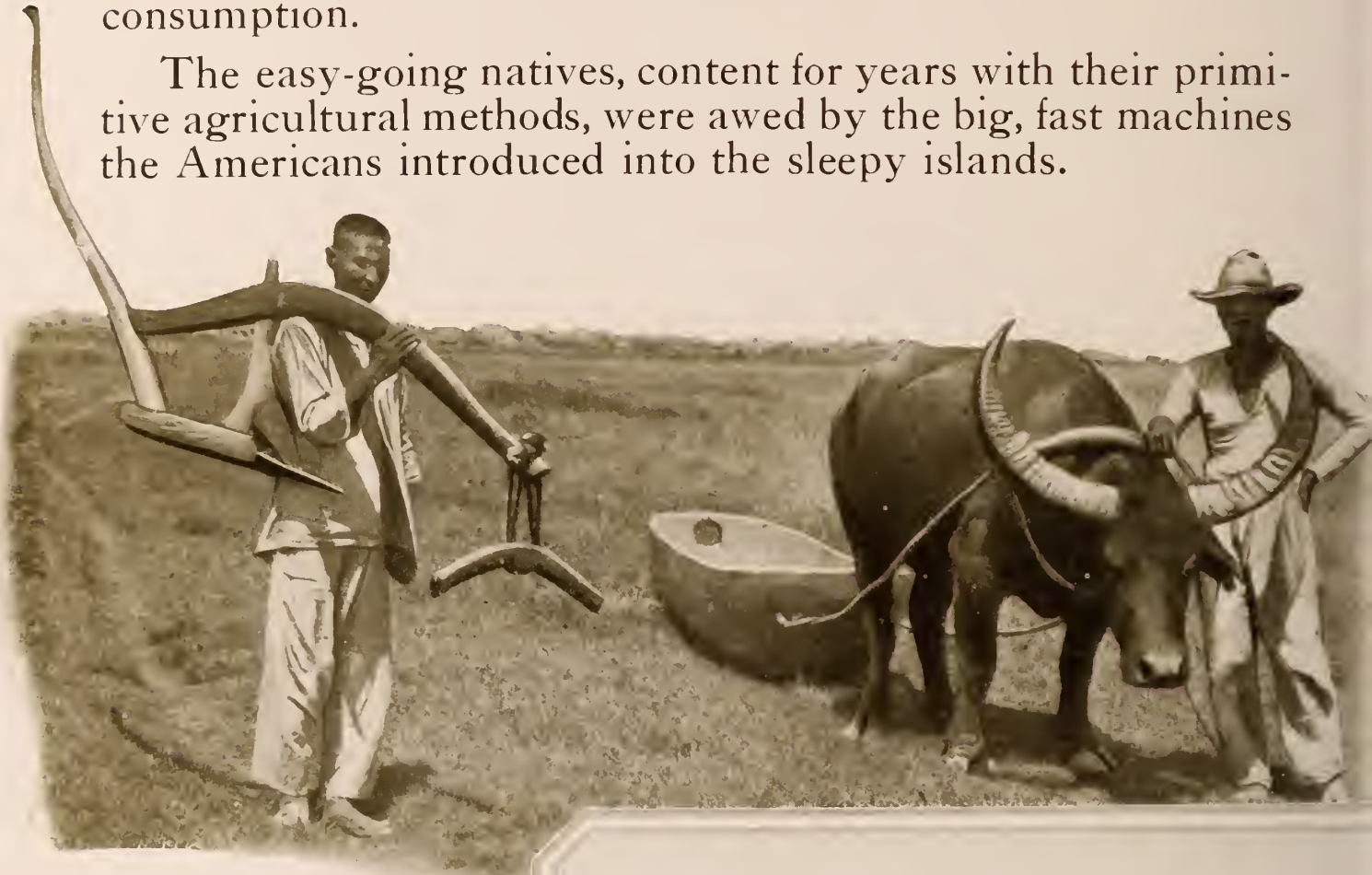


Making Rope
Along the Road

Progress follows

THE Philippine Islands don't raise as much rice as they eat. Ignorant and thriftless farm methods make their annual crop far smaller than their annual consumption.

The easy-going natives, content for years with their primitive agricultural methods, were awed by the big, fast machines the Americans introduced into the sleepy islands.



the Modern Plow

THE first new thresher got so much more grain out of a stack that the amazed little brown men poked their heads inside the machine to see whether there was a hidden supply of grain in its internal workings.

Our proposed industrial farm school—like the government's agricultural projects—aims to give the Filipino the benefit of America's experience and experiments in modern agricultural methods.



The School

ALMOST before the echoes of the last shots rang out in the Philippine Islands, school bells began to ring. English has been made the official language. By 1904 many adults could use a few phrases. Now 50 per cent. of the people can read.

A complete school system is going full swing. Elementary schools have been established in the remotest villages among Filipino children eager and quick to learn. Fifty industrial courses teach the boys and girls how to make everything from hats to horse-shoes. The importance attached to this

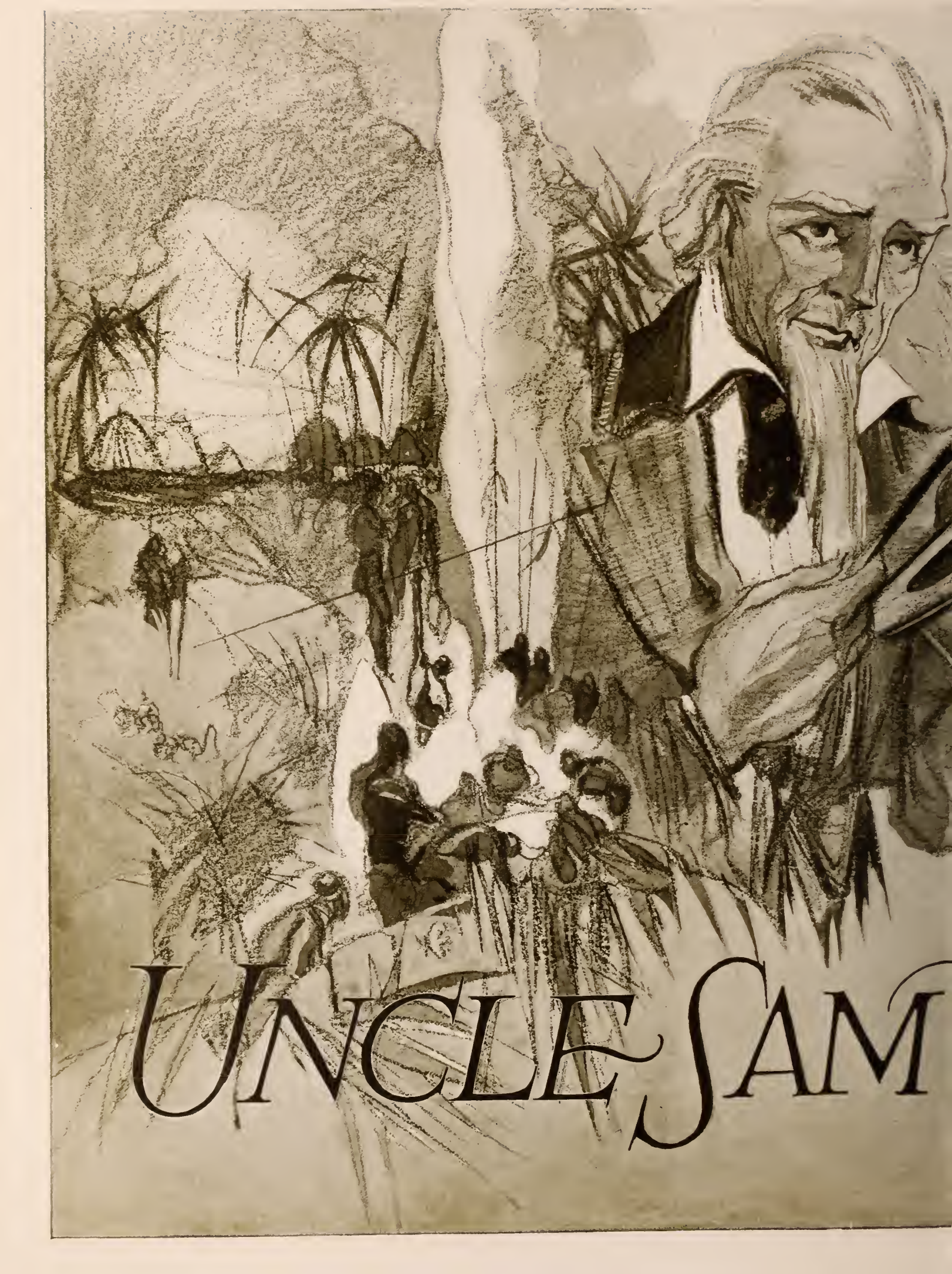


Situation

training, together with the example of the energetic American teachers, is doing much to remove the stigma hitherto attached to manual labor.

But civilization itself brings new pitfalls. These young men and women, being educated, are hastily admitted to a new life and new environment. Few of their older friends and relatives can offer moral or spiritual support and advice, for they themselves grew up in wretched and immoral surroundings. Therein lies the work of the Church.



A detailed charcoal or pencil sketch of Uncle Sam, an elderly man with a long white beard and hair, wearing a top hat and a suit. He is positioned on the right side of the frame, looking towards the left. The background is a tropical landscape with several palm trees and a group of people, possibly a family, gathered in the center. The style is expressive and somewhat somber. The title "UNCLE SAM" is written in a large, elegant, serif font across the bottom of the image.

UNCLE SAM



The Master
Magician

How the Mission

IF you want good water it is not enough to paint the pump: you must clean out the well."

That's how the Mission Church fits in. It aims to clean out the well. Much of the government work only "paints the pump."

The most salient lack in the Filipino, generally speaking, is character. Political, economic, sociological problems depend for their ultimate solution on the regeneration of the individual.

Organization and education do not control personal character, do not regulate personal morals. Protestant Christianity does that. And for that reason Protestant Christianity is vital to the successful democratization of the Islands. For without character and morals no lasting results can be achieved by organization and education.



The Filipinos are rapidly learning to read, and they want "something to read." The Methodist Publishing House in Manila answers that growing demand.



A Graduating Class, Harris Memori

Church Fits In

It was an army officer who admitted that Protestant missions do more than troops to inculcate the ideals of civilization in the Philippine Islands.

The deaconess who visits the homes and takes the children to church.



Bible class in English, Malolos.



Bible Training School, Manila.

How the Mission

WHY do we need Mission schools in a field where the government program of education is so complete?" That question undoubtedly arises in your mind.

The aim of our Mission schools is not to compete with the government in a scheme of secular education. Far from it. But we do need to train up a goodly number of Native Christians. Experience shows that, in order to prepare them for lives of the fullest usefulness, their education—from the earliest, most impressionable period—should be influenced by Christianity. The spiritual background of a Mission dormitory does much to mould the character of the students.



Junior League Class under the direction of a native deaconess

School Fits In

AND so we maintain dormitories for students in Manila, Vigan and Tuguegarao. Six more are proposed in connection with Provincial High Schools.

The Church in the Philippines cannot exist indefinitely on the shoulders of American missionaries. It will not be permanent, it will not be self-reliant, until there is created an adequate and continuous supply of native preachers, workers and teachers.

And so we cooperate in the support of the Union Theological Seminary at Manila.

That is the program of our Mission schools.



Group of Students at the Union Theological Seminary, Manila

Our Contribution of the Philippines

nothing

ion to the Health

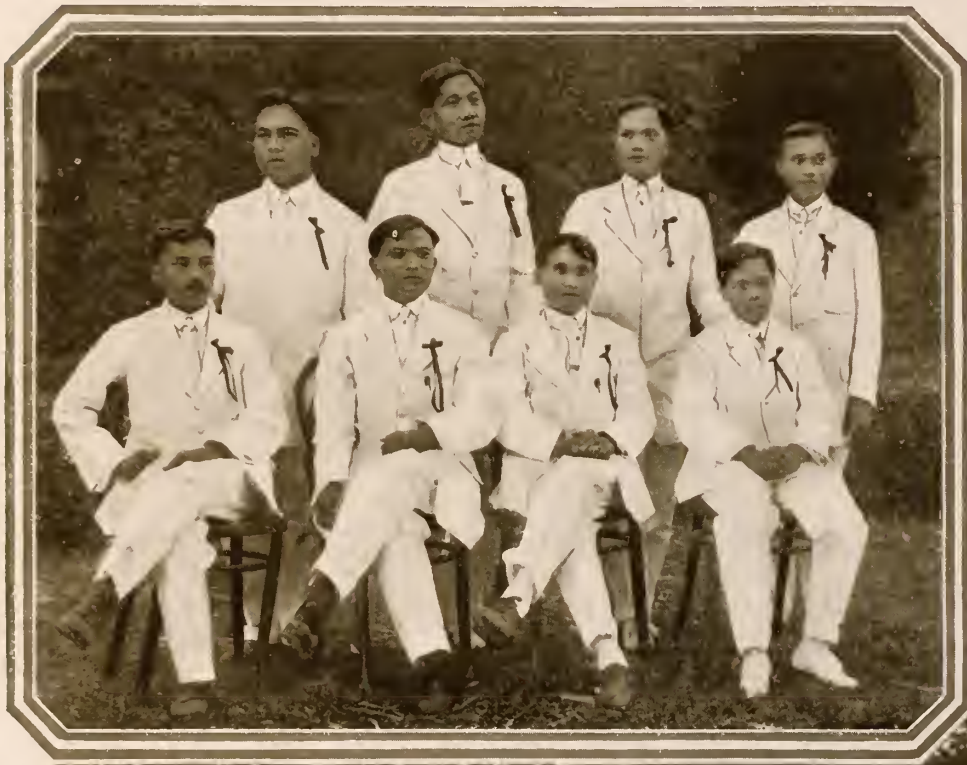
Mission property at Aparri, where for a time hospital treatments were given. The medical work has been abandoned, however, because the missionary doctor was obliged to return to the United States.



"Cast Thy Bread

HAS anything returned unto us? What have our missionary efforts in the Philippines accomplished? Fifty thousand members in the eighteen years of our work.

In seven capital cities missionaries are established to guide the work of over thirteen hundred Filipino preachers.



This graduating class shows the type of capable, earnest men who go forth from the Theological Seminary in Manila to spread the truth among the tribes.



Upon The Waters —”

MORE and more of the village churches become self-supporting. Little chapels like this unpretentious bamboo building spring up as evidence of the desire of the new converts for a place of worship.

Tomas Altamero, pictured at the right, is an example of the strong, devoted native Christians. After he became a minister he had the opportunity to come to America. But he refused to leave the Islands, because he recognized the need for workers among his people.



Our Present Investment

TO prevent duplication of effort, the Philippine Islands are divided among several mission societies.

And Methodism is responsible for two and a half million people.

Medical mission work is shamefully neglected throughout the Philippines.

Methodism has no medical worker and no medical institution among two million people.

Two small medical stations of a sister mission are entirely inadequate to the need.

Our proposed hospital at Aparri will minister to half a million people.

The second site chosen for a hospital is Dagupan, the busiest city of Luzon outside of Manila.

This medical station will bring aid to a million people.

WHAT WE HAVE

1918

PROPERTY—

	No.	Valuation
Churches, chapels, parsonages, homes	266	\$176,528
Educational institutions and presses	2	68,750
Hospitals and Dispensaries		
Total property . . .		\$245,278

STAFF—

11 Missionaries and foreign workers
1351 Native preachers and workers
4 Teachers
<hr/> 1366 Total staff

STUDENTS	57
MEMBERSHIP	50,000
SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS .	23,967
EPWORTH LEAGUES, MEMBERS	6,101
UNBAPTIZED ADHERENTS .	13,941

Our Proposals for the Future

WHAT WE NEED

1918-1922

PROPERTY—

128 Churches and Chapels	
5 Missionary residences	
Land for above . . .	\$218,610
1 Christian University .	
7 Dormitories—High School Students .	
1 Theological School .	
1 Industrial School .	
1 Hill School . . .	355,500
2 Hospitals . . .	25,000
Total property and equipment . . .	\$599,110

STAFF AND MAINTENANCE—

69 Native preachers . .	
9 Missionaries . . .	\$167,950
7 Native teachers . .	5,700
3 Doctors . . .	27,000
Total staff . . .	\$200,650
Total requirements .	\$799,760
From local receipts .	132,370
From home base . .	667,390

THE men who dedicate their lives to missionary work should not be required to sacrifice the welfare of their families. Our askings include a school for missionaries' children.

Students from the hill country are sometimes corrupted by the influences of the city in which they are going to school. Methodist dormitories are built to counteract those influences.

The dormitory in Manila accommodates eighty university students. Six hundred applicants were turned away in one year.

Christian education is an absolute necessity for a growing church.

There are ten thousand students in Manila, either in government institutions, Roman Catholic schools or private schools.

But Protestant Christianity is entirely without any institution for higher education.

Democracy and

FROM August 1, 1914, the Great War was fought for an Ideal. A rather visionary Ideal, but a very noble Ideal. When, however, America announced to the world her reasons for entering the war there crystallized in the minds of the Allies a concrete conception of Freedom and Democracy.

As the combat progressed and drew to a close the Ideal took shape—was reduced to working plans. Men have died for Ideals before—centuries before. Men are learning now to *live* by Ideals.

Merging from the smoke of battle is a great World Emancipation Plan to ensure freedom. The freedom of man everywhere to come and go and do as he pleases as long as he observes the common laws of humanity.

America pronounced this standard for civilization.

The nations of the world have taken up the task of World Betterment. Weak peoples, little peoples, far away peoples and oppressed peoples are to have their day.

the Centenary

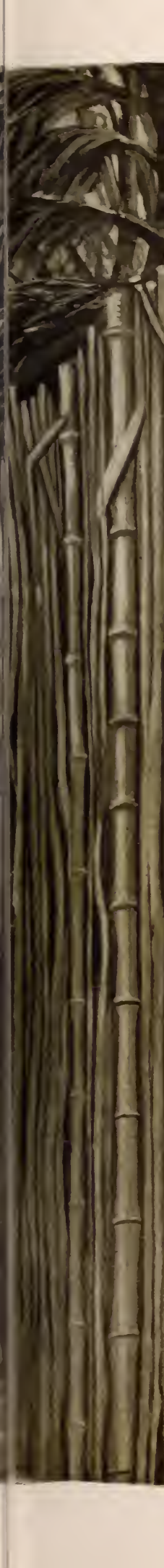
They are lofty principles which are involved. Big abstractions which cannot be taught in a day. Even to folks reared in a Republic, Democracy is a thing difficult to define and apply.

To a people just bursting from the shackles of Ignorance and Paganism these principles are well-nigh incomprehensible. Mere education does not provide the necessary background of knowledge to enable a recent pagan to mould his own life and his relations to his fellow-men according to these new standards. But *Christian* education does.

If, with his knowledge of the ways of men, the new citizen of the world imbibes a knowledge of the New Testament doctrines of *living* among men, there is less danger that the peace of the nations will ever be disrupted again.

That is why, as we plan to extend our program in the Philippine Islands, we believe that this Centenary Campaign is a part of the great World Movement—which began with the war, and will end when the world *is* safe for democracy—everywhere.





THERE is a generation of adopted Yank youngsters in the Philippine Islands who have learned to look eastward across the Pacific for all they have received.

They hear tales of the landing of the army of white soldiers—who came not to vanquish and destroy, but to put a stop to the endless dissension that bled the tribes.

Then followed the army of engineers, with their magic machines, to rid the narrow streets of the pools of black slime that bred disease and death.

These children have seen the army of school teachers who came to show the Philippine Islands the ways of the rest of the world. To plant the seed that has inspired the Filipino to exert his best effort, to make the most of his resources and possibilities.

Now comes the army of Christian soldiers who carry the message of the New Faith and the New Hope to these expectant little Filipinos. The mightiest army of them all. But not large enough to accomplish the greatest good, unless it is re-enforced by your generous effort.



*Do it
Now!*



GENERAL SIR JULIAN BYNG
To BISHOP McCONNELL

“**W**HAT is concerning me is the task before the Church of God. That is what is concerning me. I trust that you will go back to your own country and go to your own people, and in every way that you can urge upon them that in the days, the terrible days ahead of us, the days after the war, the Church shall fail not.”

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